JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1813.* [NO. 83.

Advertisement.

THE Bhoom Farm of Bantam having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that the Export and Import Duties will in future be collected by an Officer of Government, under the immediate authority of the Resident.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 20, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Pagt van de Boom te Bantam afgeschaft zynde, Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de In-en-Uitgaande Regten aldaar voortaan zullen geheven worden door een Ambtenaar van het Gouvernement, onder het direct opzigt van den Resident.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

BATAVIA,
den 20, Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck, has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that has been detained or may hereafter be brought into the ports or places comprehended within the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the orders in Council of the 23d June 1812.

And the said Mr. G. C. van Ryck, having produced the powers and authority to that effect received by him from the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such ports and places aforesaid as are under this Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de Heer G. C. van Ryck, benoemd is geworden tot Agent om beslag te nemen van alle Americansche Schepen en goederen de welke bereeds aangehouden of hierna mogen binnen gebragt worden in de Havens of Plaatsen van de Eilanden Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca en alle de Plaatsen en Bezitting der Britten en de Eilanden genaamd de Indische Archipel, onder de orders in Rade van den 23 Juni 1812.

En de gezegde Heer G. C. van Ryck, de benoeming en authoriteit dien aangaande door hem ontfangen van den Raad der Americaansche Commissionaires in London, geproduceerd hebbende, zo word hy geauthoriseerd om ingevolge den inhoud van dien te handelen in alle Havens en Plaatsen boven vermeld de welke onder dit Gouvernement behoren.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY.
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA,
den 23, Sept. 1813.

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for England in the Honorable Company's extra ships *Lord Eldon* and *William Pitt*.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 22, 1813.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger *Abraham Macare*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeur *Anthony Macare*, op de Groote Rivier.

ADDITIONAL
Custom-house Regulations.

THE Bhoom Farms at Cheribon and in the different Residencies in the Eastern Districts having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that those Ports are open to shipping, and that the duties will in future be collected there on the same terms as at the Ports of Samarang, Sourabaya and Grissee.

The Exportation of Rice and Paddy from those Ports to any part of Java and Madura, is permitted duty free, whenever the price may not exceed 30 Spanish Dollars the Coyang.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sep. 14, 1813.

BYVOEGSEL
Tot het Reglement van de In- en- Uitgaande Regten.

DE Pachten van de Boom te Cheribon en in de onderscheidene andere Residenties afgeschaft zynde; Zoo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat deze Havens open staan voor de Vaart, en dat de In- en- Uitgaande Regten voortaan aldaar op dezelve voet als in de Havens van Samarang, Sourabaya en Grissee, zullen geheven worden.

De uitvoer van Ryst en Padie van deze plaatsen naar enige andere Haven van het Eiland Java en Madura wordt tolvry toegestaan, zoo lange de prys van dien niet boven 30 Spaansche Matten de Coyang is.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA,
den 14, Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Duty hitherto levied on the exportation of Salt is abolished from this date, and any person wishing to export that article may have the quantity they require on application to the Salt Agent of the District, or in his absence to the Storekeeper at Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, or Sumanap.

The price of the Salt is for the present fixed at 7 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 peculs, and for the accommodation of purchasers it will be put on board free of further expence.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Sept. 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat den Impost welke tot nu toe geheven is geworden op den uitvoer van Zout, van dato dezes is afgeschaft, en dat eenig persoon die Zout wenscht uittevoeren, zulks kan bekomen op aanvrage by den Zout Agent van het District, of by deszelfs absentie by de Pakhuismeester te Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Grissee, Sourabaya, of Sumanap.

De prys van het Zout is voor het tegenswoordige bepaald op 7 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 picols, en tot gerief van de kopers, zal zulks zonder eenige verdere onkosten aan boord gebragt worden.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA,
den 14 Sept. 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen *M. A. Louis*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo October aanstaande, aan deszelfs Erfgenaam *M. A. Louis*.

BATAVIA,
den 21, Sept. 1813.

Advertentie.

DEN President tot het teekenen van 's Gouvernements Certificaten maakt by dezen bekend, dat hy op den 13de dezer, order van het Gouvernement ontfangen heeft, om te doen aanmaken, en in Circulatie te brengen voor 50,000 Sp. Dollars aan gemelde Certificaten, dat dezelve bestaan in

500 ps. van 50 Sp. - Gecontrasigneerd door den Heer CAPPELHOFF, en Getekend door de Heeren P. VEERIS, DROST, VAN BEUSECHEM en G. KOOL.

500 ps. — 25 Sp. - Gecontrasigneerd door den Heer DE WITT, en Getekend door de Heeren MEYLAN, DROST, WILTENAER en G. KOOL.

500 ps. — 15 Sp. - Gecontrasigneerd door den Heer WM. YOUNG, en Getekend door de Heeren MEYLAN, WILTENAER, VAN HOEK en SCHILL, *jun.*

500 ps. — 10 Sp. - Gecontrasigneerd door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en Getekend door de Heeren VAN HOEK, DROST en SCHILL, *jun.*

En dat gemelde Certificaten van heden aan in circulatie en gangbaar zyn.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK.

BATAVIA,
den 23ste Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Sale of the Property of Major General GILLESPIE, mentioned in the Gazette of last Saturday, will take place on Monday the 4th of October.

The Auction will be held by the Vendue Masters, at the Major General's House, in Weltevreden, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

His Slaves not mentioned in the former advertisement, will also be sold on the same day, of which a separate list and description will be circulated previous to the sale.

Advertentie.

DE geannonceerde vendutie van de goederen van de Generaal Major GILLESPIE, zal op Maandag den 4 October gehouden worden door Vendumeesteren ter gewone uure, ten huise van de Generaal Major op Weltevreden.

De slaven van de Generaal Major zullende mede op dien dag verkogt worden en apartelysten daar van worden rondgezonden voor en alleer de verkoping geschied.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claim on the estate of the late Lieutenant *John Macartney*, of the 4th Battalion Bengal Volunteers, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to Lieutenant *Aspinwall* of the same Battalion, the sole Executor named in the last will of the deceased.

Sourabaya,
28th August, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen de Heer *J. Ryk*, gelieven daar van opgave te doen van den 8ste deezer tot den 8ste October aanstaande, aan deszelfs Weduwe alhier.

Sourabaya den 1ste September 1813.

HK. PA. COS, Weduwe RYK.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag en Dingsdag, den 27 en 28, September 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huys van *Timmerman Thyssen en Westerman*, staande op de voormalige Anker-werff, van diverse Chinese Porcelainen, Thee-kommetjes en Schoteltjes, Brandewyn en Genever op bottels, Javaas Zool-leer, en wasmeer.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag, den 29 en 30, September 1813.

VOOR het Gebouw van de Bank van Leening, ten overstaan van Commissarissen van gemelde Bank, van eenige vervallene panden, bestaande in; Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, welke op Dingsdag den 28 September voor een ieder ten toon zullen worden gelegd, van 's morgens negen tot twaalf uuren.

Op Vrydag, den 1 October 1813.

VOOR de wooning van de Weduwe *Dat*, staande aan de oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huysmeubelen, groote Martevanen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer.

Advertentie.

BY *P. Vermeer*, in de Nieuw-poort-straat, is te bekomen voor contante betaling beste Nieuwe Meel, jongs aangebragt met Thee Greyhound van Calcutta.

BATAVIA,
den 23, Sept 1813.

From the London Gazette, December 26.

Foreign Office, Dec. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by Lord Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the Bay of the Cheaspeake and of the River Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Plymouth, *Dec.* 24.—Came in last night the *Kent*, 74, after a six weeks passage from the Straits, with convoy from Malta, Minorca, and Gibraltar; left Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. all well; the *Kent* is, of course, under quarantine. Came in also from Basque Roads, the *Magnificent*, 74, and *Bulwark*, 74, to refit, victual, and overhaul their rigging. American prizes begin to tumble in, and all of great value, mostly bound from New York and Charleston to Bourdeaux and L'Orient.

The *Fancy* cutter, from Basque Roads, fell in with and captured an American schooner, from New York to Bourdeaux, worth fifteen thousand dollars. The *Briton* and *Andromache*, 32 guns, have also sent in two more American schooners since the last sent in on Monday, worth 20,000*l.* each, and 10 guns each: all the better for John Bull's seamen and royal marines. We find from good authority, that the [illegible] in America calculate on [illegible] being captured from New York to Bourdeaux or L'Orient, from their close stowage and quick sailing, they [illegible] average profit.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, *September* 17, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Colonial Medical Staff.

1.—Mr. Samson, to be an Assistant Surgeon for the service of Palembang and Banca.

Mr. Severing, Town Surgeon at Samarang, to be Surgeon of the 1st class.

Mr. Monthaan, to be Surgeon of the 2d class.

2.—The Deputy Military Paymaster General is authorized to advance to Lieutenant Wetherall, Assistant Deputy Barrack Master General, the sum of two thousand Spanish Dollars, on account of the Barracks constructing at Serondol.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, *September* 18, 1813.

The Honorable Company's European Regiment will embark for Sourabaya as soon as the Transports allotted for their accommodation are reported ready to receive them, and the Deputy Military Pay-master General is directed to pay up their arrears to the 1st instant.

His Majesty's 78th Regiment will embark at Sourabaya in the Transports recently dispatched to that Port, and will proceed to Samarang, from whence they will be marched to the new cantonment of Serondol.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to issue such further orders as are necessary to carry this arrangement into effect.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

We have received a series of Calcutta Papers up to the 12th of July. As they afford no European News of so late a date as that of which we are in possession, we have therefore inserted such parts of their contents as appear interesting.

Madras Couriers have come to hand to the 3d of August, and Penang Gazettes to the 21st.—Extracts will be found in our subsequent columns.

We are concerned to announce the loss of His Majesty's ship Dadalus, Captain Maxwell, off the Basses, near Ceylon, on the 2d of July last.—The crew were all saved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Sept. 18.—Brig Greyhound, C. H. Brown, from Malacca 18th August.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. Douglas, and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Nerath, Mr. Hupner, M. Broker, and Abdulla, late Dutch officers, and 4 Dutch prisoners.

Sept. 21.—China brig Kum Simpo, Si Teigo, from Grissie 14th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.—Passenger, Mr. Servaties.

Do. 23.—H. M. sloop Hecate, Captain J. Drury, from Malacca.—Passengers, Captain Scott, of the Country-service, and Captain Taylor, of the H. C. Java Cavalry.

Do. 24.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, Samuel Stout, from Macasser 16th Sept.—Passenger, Captain Wm. Colliyer.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 19.—Cutter Arethusa, Kerkling, for Banca.

Sept. 21.—Schooner Eendragh, Offerman, for Grissie.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. sloop Hecate—H. C. ship Malabar—do. Gun-boat No. 1—do. ship Eldon—do. William Pitt—ship Argo—do. Trowbridge—do. Ann—do. General Brown—do. Governor Raffles—brig Emilie—do. Greyhound—schooner Flying Dragon—Arab brig Selayhor.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, March 22, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissariat Department, which are to have effect from this date—Lieutenant D. Bruce, of the 18th, and Lieutenant Thomas Fiddes, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, with a salary of Sonat Rupees Three hundred each per mensem.

C. W. GARDINER,
Secretary to Government Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *May* 14, 1813.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Robert Pringle, to be Lieutenant, from the 26th April 1813, vice Hill, deceased.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign David Mason, to be Lieutenant, vice Sheppard, deceased, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry to be Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively;—

INFANTRY.

Names	*To rank from*		
Mr. Charles Hyde Marley,	Feb.	20,	1813.
—— Henry John Collins,	March	3,	——
—— William Buttenshaw.	March	5,	——

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain W. R. Gilbert, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master at the Station of Cawnpore, in the room of Captain Forrest, resigned.

Ensign Wilton, of the Engineer Corps, to superintend the Contract entered into with Rampersaud Bannerjah, for digging Tanks at Dum Dum.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Charles Stuart, is transferred at his own request, from the Civil to the Military Branch of the Medical Service.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 13th March last, to Mr. John Orr, Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, is extended for three Months, beyond the period mentioned in the above Orders.

The Governor General in Council adverting to General Orders, under date the 1st instant, prescribing the mode of furnishing of Medical aid to the Servants attached to the Public Elephants and Camels, considers it proper to declare, that it is the intention of those Orders, that persons of the above description should be admitted into the Regimental Hospital of the Senior Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of a Native Corps, who may be present where such aid is required.

FORT WILLIAM, *May* 21, 1813.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant Irwin Maling, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore, in the room of Major Rose resigned.

Lieutenant John Littledale Gale, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Command of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, vice Maling.

FORT WILLIAM, *May* 22, 1813.

Mr. Cadet Peter Selwood Hewett, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 27th of March last, to Lieutenant E. Browne, doing duty with the Ramghur Battalion, is to commence from the sailing of the Ship *Helen*.

C. W. GARDINER, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Asiatic Mirror,—June 16, 1813.

A letter from Cawnpore of the 3d current, has the following paragraph.

"We have had scarcely a shower of rain since the beginning of the year; and the season hitherto, has been the most unhealthy of any remembered since the Company's possession of these Provinces.—The small-pox and an inflammatory fever have carried off thousands."

Late letters from Dinapore and the higher stations, still continue to complain of extreme heat of the weather and the want of rain.

"*Goruckpore, 6th June.*

"In spite of the heat of the season, society at this place has for some time past, been more gay than usual. We have had a constant routine of festive parties; and the merry dance has been maintained with as much vivacity as if we were in the middle of the cold season. The large punkahs being kept in constant motion to fan the dancers, serve to moderate the temperature; and though it must be allowed that the heat of the weather is great, yet every feeling of inconvenience or annoyance is lost in the greater ardour of the dance:—be not surprized at this account;—were you to possess the benefit of a glance at one of our Goruckpore ball parties, you would cease to wonder at our festivity, or that the beauty and charms of our lovely Fair should excite to encreased gaiety and vivacity. Were an Anchorite drawn from his cave, and presented to such partners in the dance as grace our parties, he would own their charms resistless, and participate in the spirit and activity of the ball room. And be it known to you, that some of our quadragenarians, unmindful of gout or rheumatism, point 'the light fantastic toe,' with as much grace and agility as the younger votaries of Terpsichore; and such has been the benefit derived from this delightful exercise, that orders for a supply of *Eau Medicinale* have been countermanded.—So much for the antiquated prejudices against dancing even in the hotest seasons.

"We did not omit to demonstrate our loyalty and affection to our venerable Monarch, on the late anniversary of his birth-day, but as all accounts of such entertainments necessarily contain much uniformity of description, I shall not detain you with any recital of our proceedings on that occasion.

"I have read the account that appeared in a late number of the Mirror, of the Khyraghur Tyger Hunt; but the feats of that day are as dust in the balance compared with our achievments in this quarter, where upwards of 60 *Johnnies* have been killed during the last two months.

"The recent arrival of Major Brandshaw and his Staff, from the northern frontier, has proved a valuable accession to our small but social circle; and we rejoice to learn that he intends to remain here during the ensuing rains. This feeling of satisfaction is impaired however, by the prospect of the early departure of the Judge of Circuit and his amiable family, which will occasion a chasm in our social chain, that will be long felt and difficult to replace."

Late letters from Cawnpore mention, that His Excellency Sir George Nugent, Commander in Chief, had postponed his intention of immediately returning to Calcutta. The latest accounts from Cawnpore mention, that His Excellency does not intend to leave that station on his return to the Presidency, before the beginning of next month.

Sir William Grant Keir, Adjutant General to the King's Troops, passed Patna, ten days ago, on his way from Cawnpore to Calcutta.

We are concerned to state the unfortunate loss of the brig *Regina*, Captain T. Robinson, of this port, bound to Penang. She weighed from Kedgeree, on the morning of the 13th instant, and worked down, on the first quarter ebb, with a smart breeze from the South West. Having stood, under double reefed top-sails and courses, to the Southward and Eastward, into 4 fathoms, the helm was put down, but she struck immediately after, in less than half one. This happened at 11 A. M.—The sails were immediately taken in, the anchors let go, and every other practicable exertion applied for the preservation of the vessel, but the sea ran so high as to make a clean breach over her.—The masts were then cut away; and at 3 P. M. the Kedgeree Post-boat, which had been sent off by the humane and prompt attention of Mr. Coverdale, came alongside, and took on board all the hands, belonging to the wreck, and landed them safely at Kedgeree about 7 P. M. They were extremely exhausted with fatigue. At the time they left the wreck, she was nearly high and dry.

Asiatic Mirror, June 23.

The unhealthiness of various parts of the Country has been noted in one or more of our late numbers; and we have now to add some further communications on this subject.

"DELHI, *June* 9.

"The weather continues intensely hot, and without the slightest indication of approaching rain. The mortality of this season, in this part of India, has greatly exceeded all precedent for many years past; and according to the most moderate computation, upwards of forty thousand natives have died in this city, since the month of February last. In addition to this, multitudes of men, women, and children, are flocking to this place, from the neighbouring Countries, in consequence of the scarcity of food; and of those unfortunate people, hundreds are dying of absolute want."

"BENARES, *June* 16.

"Sickness and mortality have been unusually prevalent at this place for some weeks past. Children particularly have suffered; they have been attacked with an epidemic disease which his proved fatal to a large proportion of them. As the sickness still continues, most of the European families, who could conveniently remove, have either gone upon the river or made a visit to Mirzapore."

Asiatic Mirror, June 30, 1813.

The Arab ship *Gunjava*, arrived in the river on Friday last from Muscat, which she left on the 7th of May. It was confidently expected that so recent a departure from the Persian Gulph, would supply European intelligence of later date than any yet before the Public; but the letters by the *Gunjava* are entirely silent on the subject of European affairs, no accounts having reached Muscat on the 7th May, of subsequent date to that which announced the arrival of the Russian army at Wilna.

The *Cornwallis* frigate from India, had arrived at Muscat, and sailed thence for Bussorah, prior to the departure of the *Gunjava*.

The latest accounts from Madras are of the 14th current; at that date, none of the ships daily expected from Europe, had reached the Coast. Some impatience has been expressed for the first fleet of Madras and China ships of this season; but if the average date of their arrival on the Coast for several years past, be taken as a fair criterion, they cannot be considered as overdue. The first fleet of last season, consigned to Coast and China, arrived at Madras on the 8th June; but their passage was unusually quick.

His Majesty's ship *Minden*, with his Excellency Sir Samuel Hood and Lady Hood, on board, returned on the 7th current, to Madras Roads, from Masulipatnam.

The Mirror Extraordinary of Monday se'nnight, gave an account of the disaster that had forced the Honorable Company's homeward bound ship, the *Ann*, to put into Port Louis to refit. The storm which she encountered in the night of the 25th April, raged for some hours with extreme violence; and her safety seemed at one time very doubtful, as she had upwards of eleven feet of water in her hold. As the *Ann* had separated from the fleet to which she belonged, three days before the gale; and as the hurricanes in the vicinity of the late French Islands, are known by long experience, to be in general very limited in their scope, it was hoped that all the ships of the homeward bound fleet, had either escaped entirely, or encountered the storm, in a point where it was less violent. While indulging in these speculations, letters received in town on Saturday from Bombay, announced that the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, one of the ships of the same fleet, had also encountered the gale on the night of the 25th April, and having lost all her masts, it was judged expedient to return for repair to Bombay, where she arrived on the 5th current.

The more particular account of the gale, received from the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, affords no reason to lessen the hope, that the main body of the fleet had experienced the gale in a less violent degree than either of the two ships, whose report is received. It appears, that the *Ann* and *Sir Godfrey Webster*, had separated from their consorts on the 22d April; that these two ships were in company, standing precisely on the same course, in the evening immediately preceding the gale; and although not in sight of each other next morning, they must necessarily have been but a few miles distant; while the *Bucephalus* frigate and the ships under her convoy, were calculated to be from 20 to 25 leagues to the northward of the point, in which the *Ann* and *Sir Godfrey Webster* met the hurricane.

Our letters from Bombay mention, that the *Sir Godfrey Webster* was left at the conclusion of the gale, without a mast standing. Her foremast was carried away about a couple of fathoms above the deck; the main and mizen masts gave way a few feet higher. Not a man on board was hurt; and very little, if any part of the cargo, materially damaged.—She was expected to be ready to sail from Bombay about the 12th or 15th of next month.

The annexed extracts, from the log-book of the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, copied from the Bombay Gazette of the 9th current, may communicate an idea of the violence of the storm to which she was exposed:—

"On the 22d of April, about 300 miles S. E. of the Island Rodrigues, the weather became thick, with a strong breeze and squally; at 10 p. m. the tiller rope broke and the ship broached to, at 11 having replaced it, made sail; at day light only the Honorable Company's ship *Anne* in sight.

"23d—24th. Weather more moderate.

"25th. The wind increased to a strong gale with hard squalls and heavy rain and a large sea; lost sight of the *Anne*.—At day light shortened sail for her but before noon the sea had so much increased we were under the necessity of making sail again to prevent being pooped.

"26th. Gale excessively heavy, with severe gusts of wind, and constant rain, with a tremendous large sea; at 4 p. m. furled the top sails and hove to, the gale increasing to a perfect hurricane, at N. E. at ½ past 6 p. m. the foremast went about 10 feet above the deck and nearly at the same time the main and mizen masts about 10 feet below the tops; jibboom, spritsail yard, stern board and lee quarter boat.—The starboard quarter boat was blown in upon deck, bottom up; at 10 p. m. got clear of the wreck, but as the fore mast passed under the larboard quarter, it struck very heavy several times under the counter and stove in the quarter gallery and the deadlight, which admitted so large a quantity of water between decks before it could be secured that we were obliged to bale it out with buckets; at midnight the weather moderated. At 1 a. m. the wind veered round to the S. W. and increased by 2 a. m. to a perfect hurricane, blowing in violent gusts with a tremendous heavy confused sea, which made the ship strain so as to keep all the pumps going; at day light upon examining as to the extent of damage done by the wreck, found that it had carried away the spare anchor and the foremost gun on the lee side and dismounted two others, tore off a great deal of the copper and sheathing from the larboard bow, and that in passing under the counter had very much injured the rudder.

"27th. Blowing strong with a heavy sea, ship rolling and straining extremely, which kept all the pumps going most of the day, when from the state of the ship and the season being far advanced, it was deemed necessary that she should proceed immediately to Bombay to refit.

"It is feared from the quantity of water that was shipped in consequence of the loss of the quarter gallery and several of the timber heads forward having been broken, that considerable damage has been done to the cargo.—We have pleasure in adding however, that when Captain Pearson last saw the *Bucephalus*'s convoy, they were all well."

The final dispatches for the Honorable company's extra ship *Diana*, were sent off from the Bankshall on Monday evening; and on their receipt, the ship will probably weigh from Saugor; though it is doubtful if she can get to sea before the ensuing springs.

The dispatch of the *Northampton*, is postponed till the 12th or 14th of next month.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and St. Helena on board the Honorable Company's Extra ship *Diana*, Captain David Bowman.

TO EUROPE.

Charles Carey, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

Mr. J. Primrose, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 73d Regiment of Foot.

Mr. J. H. B. Jessup, late Cornet in the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Mr. D. Joyce.

Captain Allan Cameron, of the Country Service.

Mrs. Mary Ann Powis.

Mrs. Mary Williams.

Captain Chardon, late Master of the American Prize Ship *Union*.

Captain Wryberg.

Lieutenant Martens.

Children:—Master James Melville McGregor; Miss Barbara McGregor, and Miss Martha Hamilton.

TO ST. HELENA AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

H. Swe'enham, Esq. } Civil Servants on this
Richard Carr Glyn, Esq. } Establishment.

On Sunday arrived at Diamond Harbour, the transport ship *Matilda*, Capt. J. Johnson, from Batavia the 26th April, and Penang the 30th of May.

Five Malay seacunnies have been brought from Java to Calcutta, on board the *Matilda* transport, in order to be tried in the Supreme Court, on a charge of piracy and murder.

The above seacunnies were part of the crew of the ship *Asia*, Captain Stewart, belonging to the port of Bombay, and lately lost in 10 deg. South latitude, and 83 deg. East. After the lost of the ship, the Captain, his Chief Mate, Mr. Bean, Surgeon of the 56th Foot, and eight seacunnies, including the five

above mentioned, went into one of the boats belonging to the ship, taking with them such papers and property, as were of most value, and such as could be most conveniently carried. Shortly afterwards the eight Seacunnies put the Captain, Chief Mate, and Dr. Bean to death; and possessing themselves of the boat and property on board, made the best of their way to the nearest Malay port. We have not heard how the murder was discovered, or what circumstances led to the apprehension of the prisoners.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a most atrocious murder was committed at Colinga, on the body of Sheick Lall Mahomed, Moonshee, and Head Jemmadar to the Right Honorable the Governor General, to which situation he was introduced during the Government of Lord Wellesley. It appears that after the deceased had returned from his duty at the Government House on the afternoon preceding the murder, he took his supper and passed the evening as usual. About 12 o'clock, he, his father, and some others of the family, went out to look at a procession passing the door in celebration of a Mussulman marriage, afer which he returned to his chamber and went to sleep. Some short time before 1 o'clock, his father and other individuals of the family, were alarmed by groans, issuing from a small retired slip of ground at the back of the huose: thither they repaired, and found the deceased lying on his back, speechless and weltering in his blood, with a deep incision in the throat reaching to the thorax; a stab under the left breast, and a deep cut penetrating into the cavity of the abdomen, and the left arm cut to the bone in two or more places; he probably received these latter wounds in attempting to protect his head, from the blows of the assassins. It is supposed that the deceased, who was a strong active young man, had been attacked by three or four assailants; for it is probable that he would have made a sucessful resistance had there been but one. The scabbard of a large knife was found near the spot where the murder was committed; but no circumstance has transpired that can lead to the detection of the murderers, or even to the discovery of the motives that urged them to the perpetration of the crime, for the deceased was a man of mild and conciliating disposition, beloved by his relations and acquaintances; and was not known to be engaged in any quarrel or dispute.

An Inquest was held upon the body yesterday morning, before Samuel Hampton, Esq. Coroner of Calcutta. After hearing the evidence of the father of the deceased, and some other witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict—"*Wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.*"

India Gazette, July 12, 1813.

By letters received in the course of last week from Madras, we have the satisfaction to learn, that a numerous and respectable body of the inhabitants of that settlement, had entered into a subscription for the purchase of a piece of Gold Plate, of the value of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling, to be presented to Sir George Barlow, on the occasion of his departure for England, in testimony of the high sense which they entertain of his public services and private virtues.

We understand, that Sir George Barlow does not proceed to England in one of His Majesty's Frigates, as was originally intended; the exigencies of the service not permitting any ships of war to be at present detached from the India station.

By letters from Cawnpore of the 30th ultimo, we are informed, that the departure of his Excellency the Commander in Chief from that station had been postponded from the 1st to the 5th instant, and probably might not take place before the 7th or 8th. His Excellency proposed to visit the Company's Stud at Poosa, on his return to Calcutta, but would not stop at any other place on his route.

The weather in the Upper Provinces continued extremely sultry. Not a drop of rain had fallen at Cawnpore, so late as the 30th ultimo; and at Meerut, the Thermometer had been so high as 95° at 5 o'clock in the morning. The European troops suffered most severely, from this state of the atmosphere; no fewer than six men of the 67th Regiment, and one of the 8th Light Dragoons, having died at Cawnpore, in the course of a single day (the 28th.)

Colonel Adams has been nominated to the command of the force in the Rewah country. Meanwhile, the troops there have gone into cantonments, for the rainy season.

Lieutenant Heptinstall has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 15th Native Infantry, vice Turner deceased; and Lieutenant Daley, Adjutant of His Majesty's 53d Foot.

We are much concerned to say, that the H. C. ship *Northampton* has been ordered to return to Diamond Harbour, in consequence of a leak, and will probably be obliged to unload her cargo, and go into dock previous to her departure for England.

The final dispatches for the *Cumbrian* were to leave town on Friday last; and that ship has probably ere this put to sea.—The departure of the *Bengal Merchant* from Calcutta, has been delayed for some days, in consequence of the state of the tides. She will start however, in the course of the present week, and will quit the river without anchoring at Saugor.

Major-General Nightingale embarked at this Presidency on Thursday last, under the salute due to his rank. The *Caroline* Yacht, with Major-General Nightingale on board, reached Diamond Harbour on Saturday, and found there the H. C. Cruizer *Nearchus*, which conveys the Major-General to Java.

We are concerned to state, on the authority of advices which reached town on Friday, that the inward-bound ship *Matilda*, from Java, had grounded on a sand-bank, in working up the river. We had not learned when this paper went to the press, whether she has been since floated again. She was not however, we believe, considered to be in any imminent danger.

Madras Courier, July 2, 1813.

Last night, arrived the Ship *Providence*, Capt. Barclay, from London 29th January, and Madeira 9th June 1813.

PASSENGERS.

Captain L. F. Hunter, Madras N. I.
Mr. Thomas Martin,
Mr. T. Fanning,
Mr. William Wright,
Mr. William Webster,
Mr. N. Ward, and
Twenty-three Lascars.

The *Providence* parted company with the undermentioned Ships on the 11th April, in Latitude 34 N. Long. 28 W. viz.

Essex, Bridgewater, and Atlas, *Coast and China.*

Princess Amelia, *for Penang.*

Rose, Baring, Marquis Wellington and Metcalfe, *Coast and Bengal.*

The whole under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Dædalus*, Captain Maxwell.

The *Providence* had spoken three Portuguese Ships from the Brazils, who informed the Captain, that the *Java* frigate was taken by the Constitution, U. S. frigate, in company with the President and *Hornet*, after a severe action, and shortly after sunk;—nearly the whole of the Crew had perished.—Captain *Lambert* was killed in the action.

The *Race Horse*, Sloop of War, was seen steering from the Mauritius bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Russians were said to be in possession of Dantzic.

Twenty Sail of the line is gone to America.

Madras Courier, July 6.

This morning anchored in the Roads, the Honorable Company's Ships Metcalfe, Captain H. M. Samson, and Baring, Captain James Carnegie, from Portmouth the 29th January, and Cape of Good Hope the 24th May.

PASSENGERS PER METCALFE.

Mrs. Martin, Miss M. A. Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel Martin, Lieut. George Drew, 17th Native Infantry, Ensign John Festing, Messrs. John Dickenson, Charles Horner, and George Buttershaw, Cadets.

PASSENGERS PER BARING.

Miss Ann Sloane, Miss Mary Sloane, Miss H. Imlack, Miss M. A. Hickman, Captain Smoake, H. M. 24th Regiment, Lieutenant Cameron, H. M. 24th Regt. Lieutenant Carsten H. M. 3d Regiment, Lieutenant Sharp, Ensign C. Agnew, Ensign Kennedy, Cornet Watson, Cornet White, Mr. William Jack, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. George Imlack, Mr. R. Rae, Mr. G. F. Syms, Cadet—Mr. J. E. Lamayre, Mr. E. White, Mr. Spence, Free Mariner.

The above Ships sailed with the Fleet mentioned in our Extra of Friday last.

Yesterday evening arrived the Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Joseph Leigh, from Batavia the 8th June.

PASSENGERS PER CORNWALLIS.

Mrs. Gerard, Miss De Regnie, Colonel Sturt, H. M. 80th Regiment, Capt. Rose, H. M. 59th Regiment, Capt. Lane, H. M. 69th Regiment, Lieut. Hale, H. M. 22d L. D. Lieutenant Rin, H. M. 22d L. D. Cornet Delectney, ditto, Dr. Compton, do. 75 men of H. M. 22d L. D. 2 men of H. M. 89th Regiment, 34 Followers, and 50 Pioneers.

Madras Courier, July 7.

Anchored in the roads this morning, the Hon. Company's ships Atlas, Captain C. Mayne, Bridgewater, Captain P. Hughes, Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Ward, Essex, Captain Richard Nesbitt, and Rose Captain J. Sandiland, from Portsmouth the 29th January, and Cape of Good Hope, the 23d May.

PASSENGERS PER ESSEX.

Mrs. Keating and two children,—Mrs. Douglas and her son—Mrs. James—Mrs. Darling—Rev. W. A. Keating—Mr. John Walcott—Mr. T. M. Claridge, Cadet—Mr. George Briss, Cadet—Mr. T. Blechenden—Mr. Hugh Montgomery—Mr. Aldwell Taylor—Mr. John Gibson—164 Soldiers—10 Women—6 Children—and 28 Chinese.

PASSENGERS PER WELLINGTON.

Mrs. Mary Donorelley and child—Major Andrew—Mr. John Allen, Assistant surgeon—Mr. William Watson, Assistant surgeon. Messrs. George Sandays, Charles Boldero, and John Henry Middleton, Cadets.

PASSENGERS PER BRIDGEWATER.

Mrs. Renny and child—Miss Chauvel—Miss Price—Major Fraser—Major Wahab and Major E. Pollock, Madras Establishment—Lieut. E. Derby, 22d Dragoons, Lieut. Hodgson, ditto—Cornet Bromarch, ditto—Cornet Gill, ditto—Cornet Boalth, ditto—Ensign Church, Royal Scots—Ensign Whitaker, 31st Regt.—Ensigns Hollohan, and Burke. 80th Regt.—Ensign Kennedy, 86th Regt.—Messrs. Chalmers, Dent, Droz, and Adamson, Writers; Lieut. Kelly, 80th Regt. left sick at the Cape—Messrs. Jackson, Winnyates, Glenn, and P. H. Hughes, Cadets—Mr. Wahab—Mr. Enderby—Mr. Matherby—Mr. Martin Ferns—Mr. James Reino—Peter Rose, a Native.

PASSENGERS PER ATLAS.

For Madras, Major De Morgan, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Crawford, Messrs. Parton and Harris, Cadets, Mrs. Nichols and daughter, M. Brackenbury and daughter, Miss Parry, Persons and Harris.—For Bengal Mr. J. H. Barlow, writer.

PASSENGERS PER ROSE.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, Miss Theophila Gwatkin, Miss Helen Allan, Mr. Richard Clarke, Writer, Mr. William Mason, do. Captain C. Hopkinson, Artillery, Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson, and Alexander Ross, Cadets, and Mr. Thomas Fletcher.

FOR BENGAL.

Miss Helen M. Rae, Miss Jesse R. Quine, Captain A. M. Rowland, 17th Regt. N. I. Mr. J. M. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Hon'ble H. A. Annesly, Writer, Mr. H. Blundell, ditto. Messrs. C. H. Davidson, C. G. Dixon, William Conwell, J. Grave, and W. Jameson, Cadets.

MADRAS COURIER,

EXTRAORDINARY,

AUGUST 1.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

JULY 19, 1813.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

C O P Y.

U. S. Frigate Constitution,
St. Salvador, 3d Jan. 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo at 2 P. M. in South Lat. 13. 06. and West Long. 38, about 10 leagues distant from the Coast of Brazil, I fell in with his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java, of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert, a very distinguished officer; the action lasted 1h. 55m. in which time the enemy was completely dismasted not having a spar standing.

The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list, the enemy had 57 killed and 83 wounded, among the latter was Captain Lambert mortally.

For further details of the action I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my Journal.

The Java had in addition to her own crew a large number of supernumerary officers and seamen, to join the British ships of war in the East Indies, also Lieutenant General Hislop appointed to the command of Bombay, Major Walker and Captain Wood of his staff, and Captain Marshall, Master and Commander in the British Navy going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt, therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of Government as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded and the families of the brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our Coast, and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate forbid every idea of attempting to take her to the U. S. and not considering it prudent to trust her into a port of Brazil, particularly St. Salvadore, as you will see by the enclosed paper No. 1, 2 and 3. I had no alternative but burning her which I did on the 31st ultimo after receiving all the baggage; which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of eight, (and not one left on board the Java.)

On blowing up the frigate Java I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their Parole to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged and not to serve in their professional capacity in any place or in any manner whatever against the U. S. of America until said exchange is effected.

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

P. S. At the time of the action with the Java I had been separated four days from the Hornet which vessel at that moment was not within 50 miles of us.

Extract from Commodore Bainbridge's Journal kept on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution.

TUESDAY, 29th Dec. 1812.

At 9 A. M. discovered 2 strange sail on the weather bow: at 10 A. M. discovered the strange sails to be ships, one of them stood in for the land and the other steered off shore in a direction towards us. At 10. 45. we tack ship to the Northward and Westward for the sail standing towards us; at 11 tacked to Southward and Eastward, hauled up the main sail and took in the Royals; at 11. 30. made the private signal for the day which was not answered, and then set the main-sail and Royals to draw the strange sail off shore from the Brazil Coast. Wednesday December 30th 1812 (nautical time) commences with clear weather and moderate breezes from E. N. E. hoisted our Ensign and Pendant; at 15 past meridian the ship hoisted her colour and Ensign, having a signal flying at her main.

At 1 h. 16. being sufficiently from land and finding the ship to be an English frigate, took in the main sail and Royals, tacked ship and stood for the enemy; at 1 h. 50. the enemy bore down with an intention of raking us which we avoided by wearing; at 2 P. M. the enemy being within half a mile of us and to windward and having hauled down his color to dip his Gaff and not hoisting them again except an union jack at the mizen mast head (we having hoisted on board the Constitution an American jack forward, broad pendant at the main, American Ensign at mizen T. G. mast and at the end of the Gaff) induced me to give orders to the officer of the 3d division to fire one gun a head of the enemy to make him shew his colors, which being done brought on a fire from us of a whole broad side, on which he hoisted an English Ensign at his peak and another at his weather main rigging his pendant and then immediately returned our fire, which brought on a general action of round and grape, the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than I wished but could not bring him to close action without exposing ourselves to several rakes, considerable manœvres were made by both vessels to rake and avoid being raked.

The following minutes were taking during the action.

At 2 Hour 10 P. M. commenced the action within good Grape and Canister shot distance, the enemy to windward (but much further than I wished). At 2 Hour 30 P. M. our wheel was shot away: at 2 Hour 40 determined to close with the enemy notwithstanding her raking; set the foresail and luffed close up to him; at 2 Hour 50 the enemy's Jib-boom got foul of our Mizen Rigging; at 3 Hours the head of the enemy's Bowsprit and Jib-boom shot away by us; at 3 Hours 5 shot away the enemy's Foremast by the board; at 3 Hours 15 shot away his Main-top-mast just above the Cap; at 3 hours 40 shot away the Gaff and spanker boom; at 3 hours 55 shot away his Mizen mast nearly by the board; at 4 hour 5 having silenced the fire of the enemy completely and the colors in the Main Rigging being down, supposed he had struck; then hauled a board the Cruizer to shoot a head to repair our rigging which was extremely cut, leaving the enemy a complete wreck. Soon after discovered that the enemy's flag was still flying; hove to repair some of our damages; at 4 hour 90 the enemy's Main-mast went by the board; at 4 hour 50 wore ship and stood for the enemy; at 5 hour 25 got very close to the enemy in an effectual raking position athwart his Bows and was at the very instant of raking him when he most prudently struck his flag.

Had the enemy suffered the broadside to have raked him previously to striking, his additional loss must have been extremely great; lying like a Log on the Water perfectly unmanageable I could have continued raking him without being exposed to more than two of his guns (if even them)

After the enemy had struck wore ship and reefed the Topsails, hoisted out one of the only two remaining boats we had left out of eight and sent Lieutenant Parker, 1st of the Constitution, to take possession of her which was done about 6 P. M. The action continued, from the commencement to the end of the fire, 1 hour 55. Our sails and Rigging were shot very much and some of our spars very much injured.

Had 9 men killed and twenty five wounded; at 7 P. M. the Boat returned from the Prize with Lieut. Shades, the 1st Lieutenant of the Enemy's frigate (which I then heard was the Java rated 38 but mounting 49 guns) & Lieutenant General Hislop appointed to command in the East Indies, Major Walker and Captain Wood belonging to his Staff. Captain Lambert of the Java was too dangerously wounded to be immediately removed. The Cutter returned to the prize for the prisoners and brought Captain Marshall, Master and Commander in the British Navy who was passenger on board; also several other officers destined for ships in the East Indies.

The Java had her whole complement of men and nearly one hundred supernumeraries; the number he had on board at the commencement of the action, the officers have not candour to say. From the different papers we collected such as muster book, watch list and quarter bills, she must have had upwards of 400 souls; she had one more man stationed at each gun on both decks than what we had; the enemy had 83 wounded and 57 killed.

The Java was an important ship, fitted out in the completest manner to carry out Lieutenant General Hislop and dispatches. She had Copper, &c. on board for a 74 building in Bombay, and I suspect a great many of her valuables, but every thing was blown up in her except the Officer's baggage when we set her on fire the 1st of January 1813 at 8 P. M. nautical time.

ADDRESS ON THE OPENING OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

WRITTEN BY LORD BYRON.

In one dread night our city saw, and sighed,
Bow'd to the dust, the drama's tower of pride:
In one short hour beheld the blazing fane,
Apollo sink, and Shakespeare cease to reign.
Ye who beheld, Oh sight, admired and mourned
Whose radiance mocked the ruin it adorned!
Through clouds of fire the massy fragments riven
Like Israel's Pillar, chase the night from heaven.
Saw the long column of revolving flames
Shake its red shadow o'er the startled Thames,
While thousands thronged around the burning dome,
Shrank back appalled, and trembled for their home;
As glared the volumed blaze, and ghastly shone
The skies, with lightnings awful as their own;
Till blackening ashes and the lonely wall
Usurped the Muse's realm, and marked her fall;
Say—shall this new nor less aspiring pile,
Reared, where once rose the mightiest in our isle,
Know the same favour which the former knew,
A shrine for Shakespeare—worthy him and you.
Yes—it shall be—The magic of that name
Defies the scythe of time, the torch of flame,
On the same spot still consecrate the scene,
And bids the Drama be where she hath been:—
This fabric's birth attests the potent spell,
Indulge our honest pride, and say, *How well!*
As soars this fane to emulate the last,
Oh! might we draw our omens from the past,
Some hour propitious to our prayers, may boast,
Names such as hallow still the dome we lost.
On Drury first your Siddons thrilling art
O'erwhelmed the gentlest, stormed the sternest heart;
On Drury, Garrick's latest laurels grew;
Here your last tears returning Roscius drew,
Sighed his last thanks, and wept his last adieu.
But still for living wit the wreaths may bloom
That only waste their odours o'er the tomb,
Such Drury claimed and claims,—nor you refuse
One tribute to revive his slumbering muse,
With garlands deck your own Menander's head;
Nor hoard your honours idly for the dead!
Dear are the days which made our annals bright,
Ere Garrick fled or Brinsley ceased to write,
Heirs to their labours, like all high born heirs
Vain of our ancestry as they of theirs.
While thus remembrance borrows Banquo's glass
To claim the sceptered shadows as they pass.
And we the mirror hold, where imaged shine
Immortal names, emblazoned on our line.
Pause—ere their feeble offspring you condemn,
Reflect how hard the task to rival them!
Friends of the stage, to whom both players and plays
Must sue alike for pardon, or for praise,
Whose judging voice and eye alone direct
The boundless power to cherish or reject,
If e'er frivolity has led to fame,
And made us blush that you forbore to blame.
If e'er the sinking stage could condescend
To soothe the sickly taste, it dare not mend,
All past reproach may present scenes refute,
And censure, wisely loud, be justly mute!—
Oh! since your fiat stamp the Drama's laws,
Forbear to mock us with misplac'd applause;
So pride shall doubly nerve the actor's powers
And reason's voice be echo'd back by ours;—
This greeting o'er,—the ancient rule obey'd,
The Drama's homage by her herald paid.
Receive our welcome too,—whose every tone
Springs from our hearts and fain would win your own.
The curtain rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old.—
Britons our judges, nature for our guide,
Still may we please, long—long may you preside.

⁎ The Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, to invite competitors, offered 20 guineas for the best written address.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE SPANISH PAPERS.

General Ballasteros to the Minister at War.

" EXCELLENT SIR,

" From the time of the surrender of Barcelona, Figueras, Pampeluna, and San Sebastian, at which epoch I was at Madrid, I began to omit no means to bring about the revolutions, maintaining a communication with various provinces of Spain, and acting with an energy surpassed by none. I flatter myself that no person contributed more than I did to the success of the 2d of May, from which has resulted our present situation. The motive which animated me to act thus, was a knowledge that it was the general wish of the nation to be informed for what purpose the surrender of those fortresses was intended, notwithstanding the political manner in which they were given up.

" From that epoch I have not quitted my arms, but resisted, to the honour of my country, the attempts which have been made to injure her by a foreigner.

" Always inflexible in remaining only a Spaniard, my country has found me ready to support her under every circumstance, without regard to my fortune, which I have ever viewed, as your Highness must admit, with the greatest indifference.

" I was surprised at learning that the English General Lord Wellington was appointed Chief of the Spanish armies by a resolution of the General Cortes. They who, to preserve the reputation of their country, lie buried in their graves—thousands upon thousands of our companions in arms—are observing our proceedings; and I should not consider myself as having been born in the kingdom of Aragon, if I did not submit to your Excellency, for the information of Government, that I cannot condescend to a determination that tarnishes the honour of the Spanish name, degrading the Chiefs who are at their head; supposing that they do not perceive the certain superiority to which this measure must lead, particularly keeping in view the events of Barcelona, Figueras &c. which I have already mentioned, and which took place with a nation with whom we were connected by the ties of friendship and good understanding, and of whose bad faith, and fair promises, no person can give a more satisfactory account than the Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency.

" I have received an account of this event, and, in consequence, an order to move my army, an order which compromises the honour of all the individuals belonging to it, either in the capacity of citizens or military men, I cannot hide this from them, without usurping the rights which belong to them, in the event of acknowledging Lord Wellington General in Chief of the Spanish armies—and as the point in question is of the utmost importance to the general good of the country, I wait the resolution of your Highness for my ulterior determination.

" In the same order your Excellency informs me that Lord Wellington returns thanks to the Generals of the nation, for the benefits, political and military, which they performed, to obtain the present results of the allied army. Then, to whom is to be confided the command of the armed force of the nation? Is Spain to be considered as a little kingdom of Portugal? Is not the origin of our revolution, to our honour be it spoken, different from that of the Portuguese? Have we not the honour to belong to the greatest nation in the world? Have not our arms resounded in the four quarters of the world? Can we give the command of our army to a foreigner, whatever may be our political situation, without disgracing the nation?—No, Spain has still resources; her Generals, Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers, still fortunately preserve the honour they inherited from their forefathers; and in the present war have convinced the English and French, that in battle they display equal valour and discipline to themselves, and their Chiefs know how to conduct them to victory.

" The fields of Baylon, Albuera, Saragossa, and Gerona, with many others, which I omit to state, because I would not be thought to boast of myself, are indeliable testimonies of this truth; and the 4th army which I command, may tell the nation that in these qualities they are not inferior to any soldiers in the world; and that without degradation they cannot descend to submit to obscure the glories they have acquired, and the extraordinary services they have performed, out of compliment to Lord Wellington, although they are always ready to act in combination with him.

" Lastly, I intreat your Excellency to demand the opinion of the national armies and citizens; and if they agree to this nomination I will resign my employments, and retire to my house; to convince, in this manner, all the world, that only honour, and the good of my country, led me to this exposition, and no ambitious views, as to fortune, which malice may sometimes attribute to me, without respecting the notoriety of my patriotism, acquired by weight of constancy, and signal services.

F. BALLASTEROS."

" Head Quarters, Grenada, Oct. 24.
To His Excellency the Minister at War.

REPLY OF DON FRANCISCO BALLASTEROS TO THE DISPATCH BY WHICH HE RECEIVED HIS DISMISSAL FROM HIS COMMAND.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

This morning while engaged in the ordinary dispatch of business, I received your Excellency's dispatch, discharging me from the command of the Captainship General of the four Kingdoms of Andalusia, of the 4th army, informing me at the same time that my troops had formed, and were marching in the direction of Alcala: I immediately mounted my horse to learn from what source proceeded a measure so contrary to the spirit of the royal ordinances, and the discipline with which I have always endeavoured to improve the army, and of which I have given so many proofs. On going out of the village I met a piquet of the first battalion of Royal Guards, with advanced sentinels and arms ready to give fire, and a number of peasants in front. I was surprised at this novelty, and asked the officer what it meant: He answered, as did the sentinels when they came up, that he had orders not to let me pass. A Colonel then came, to whom I stated my displeasure at being treated in this manner, which I considered as disgraceful. The peasants now broke out into strong expressions calculated to make an impression on the soldiers for whom they know I had made so many sacrifices. I, however, silenced them, ordering them to retire. I then proceeded to my house, sensibly feeling a treatment which I believe was never experienced in the Spanish armies by the most criminal subaltern officer. In a short time, the same battalion appeared in the front of my house, and a guard was placed at the door of it. The people, indignant at an act of this kind, made loud lamentations, fearing something might be intended against my person. The sentiments of affection expressed by these good Spaniards, made a greater impression on me than this military apparatus, which I did not conceive to correspond to the dignity of my station, nor is it possible to believe that it was by your Excellency's orders.

From this moment, I had sentinels placed upon me, and received orders from Brigadier Virnes, to set out early in the morning for my destination, Ceuta, which I shall comply with, leaving the Chief of the Staff to deliver up the army, than which, I think there is not a better in Europe, that has been organized, regulated, equipped, instructed, and disciplined, in only one fortnight. But I cannot but represent to your Highness, that if my services have merited any attention, I could wish that the destination of Ceuta might be changed to the Province of Estremadura, and, if possible, to Fregenal or its vicinity, as I find my health much broken; and in that country, notwithstanding my misfortunes, I could maintain myself with respect, and my existence would not be burthensome to my country. This is the manner in which I have been treated with respect to my person, but I have felt still more sensibly the attack made on my reputation in the annexed papers, which Virnes has published. He supposes in it, that I have distressed the people of Grenada by levying contributions, which I never thought of, but which, on the contrary, I always opposed; though I asked money of the Intendant, which however, he refused except as a loan, which I was to repay from the first funds I obtained.

I shall proceed towards my destination; but if my indisposition increases, I shall halt at Coin, where your Excellency may address to me your answer. God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO BALLASTEROS.

" Grenada, Oct. 10.

* The following is the printed paper referred to:—

" NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—The Regency of the Kingdom has been pleased to discharge Senor Don Francisco Ballasteros from the command of General in Chief of the 4th army, and the Captaincy General of the four Kingdoms of Andalusia, and to nominate in his stead, *ad interim*, Don Joaquin Virnes, Brigadier of the Royal Armies. In consequence, the contribution ordered by him is suspended till corresponding orders are are received from Government. The public, therefore, are not required to make the several payments assigned to them.

VIRNES.

" Grenada, Oct. 30.

THIRD REPRESENTATION OF GENERAL BALLESTEROS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.

Most Excellent Sir,—By the last order of your Excellency, communicated to me by the Minister at War, I perceive, that it is still insisted that I should proceed to Ceuta as before directed, and that Colonel Don Francisco de Paula de la Pena is appointed to accompany me in my journey. Your Excellency has disregarded the just motives on which I founded my former representation of the 10th instant, so as to ruin my reputation without my being heard; and your Excellency will permit me to say it, to put an end to my existence. I represented the feeble state of my health, and the impossibility of performing the journey, and the result was a repetition of the former orders. Dark machinations, and false suppositions, are neither suitable to my sentiments, nor to the charge I have held; nor to the confidence which I have merited from the nation. On the whole, I now see that my word is not credited; or if it is, that I deserve to end my days on the journey. Whatever may be thought of my assertion, I have now with me seven physicians, and a surgeon from the army, who have all unanimously confirmed what I have declared in the presence of the Governor of this place, and the said Colonel Don Francisco de Paula, as your Excellency may see from the certificate which I transmit to you herewith, signed by three notaries. The Adjutants who were with me have retired to present themselves to the General of the Army of Reserve, according to the orders of your Excellency, communicated to them by the Governor here. I only retain with me Lieutenant Colonel Don Manuel de la Lastra, who has received seven wounds on different occasions, and a ball in the breast, of which he has not yet been cured. I request your Excellency not to deprive me of the society of this meritorious officer, who has sacrificed his establishment, conveniences, and health, in the defence of his country, and whom I highly respect, for a thousand reasons. On the whole, I submit myself to the justice of your Excellency, who, I trust, will not confound me with the cowardly and pusillanimous, who have recourse to every pretext to avoid discharging their duty. God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO BALLESTEROS.

Antequera, Nov. 19, 1812.

FOURTH REPRESENTATION OF GENERAL BALLESTEROS, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.

Most excellent Sir,—Although the state of my health is still as it was at the time I made my former representation, dated on the 19th inst., I conceive that I ought not to avail myself of the liberty granted me to remain in this town, till my complete recovery, because the conditions accompanying this permission are incompatible with my honour. I am ordered in the name of your Excellency, to refrain from conversing with any persons, except such as belong to my family, or who are appointed to attend me; and besides, not to go out of the house. These precautions prove that I do not enjoy the confidence of your Excellency; and that even in the solitude to which my misfortunes have reduced me, I am considered as a dangerous man, and deserving such an arrest. After having so well made known my character, principles, and zeal for the interests of the nation, there seemed to be no room for such suspicions. In no situation could I entertain sentiments contrary to the interest of my countrymen, or bear with them in those who associated with me. Your Excellency will allow me to say, that in other times I have been able to tranquillize whole provinces, and bring them to obedience to the Government. I have defended the Government in various disputes with persons of character and influence; I have advanced it by the strength of public opinion, and the intrepidity and discipline of the troops; and have at all times avowed my confidence in the justice of may cause, and the purity of my intentions. How different is the situation in which I now find myself! I consider it, therefore, as a lesser evil to expose my life, by commencing my journey to Ceuta, than to remain here to the prejudice of my honour. Your Excellency will excuse in a Spaniard to whom his country was his only idol, this delicacy of sentiment, if my determination deserves that name.—I have desired Col. Don F. de la Pena, appointed by your Excellency to accompany me, to provide a carriage, in which I may, with the least inconvenience, be conveyed to Malaga, where I shall embark for the place of my destination. I repeat to your Excellency my former request, relative to Lieut.-Col. Don M. de la Lastra. God preserve your Excellency many years.

F. BALLESTEROS.

Antequera, Nov. 25

FROM THE BENGAL PAPERS.

BIRTHS.

On Monday morning, the 21st June, the Lady of James Wintle, Esq. of a Son.

On Friday, the 18th June, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th June, the Lady of S. Bunce, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station, of a Son.

On the 17th June, the Lady of Captain J. Canning, Commanding the Provincial Battalion of Moorshedabad, of a (still-born) Daughter.

On the 17th June, Mrs. Clermont, of a Son.

At Madras, on Friday the 28th May, the Lady of Major-General Durand, of a Daughter.

At Seringapatam, on the 18th May, the Lady of Lieut. G. H. Budd, of the 2d Batt. 22d Regt. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, the 19th June, Mr. David Reeves, to Mrs. Ann Rye.

At St. Mary's Church, (Madras,) by the Reverend Mr. Thompton, on Saturday the 20th May, Captain William Ormsby, Secretary to the Military Board, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Underwood, jun. Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment.

At Columbo, on the 17th May, by the Reverend Mr. Palm, Charles Alexander De Raymond, Esq. Son of the late Chevalier De Raymond, Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment of Luxemburg, to Miss Luciele Henriete Piachaud, Daughter of the late Francois Piachaud, Major in the Swiss Regiment de Meuron.

DEATHS.

On the 2d June, at sea, on board the *Chichester*, John Orr, Esq. late Surgeon to the Garrison of Fort William, a gentleman beloved and respected by all to whom he was known.

In Calcutta, on Friday last the 18th June, John Blythe, Esq. in the 78th year of his age, formerly a Commander in the Country Service. Captain Blythe came to India, in 1763, and by industry and economy, accumulated a large fortune, of which it is said, he has bequeathed ten thousand pounds to Greenwich Hospital. The principal part of the remainder, amounting to nine or ten lacs of rupees, is left to his Grand Children.

On Monday last, the 21st June, Charles, the infant Son of Thomas Gillanders, Esq.

On Thursday the 17th June, Mr. Edmund Bartlett, a Pensioner on the Marine Establishment.

On Wednesday the 16th June, Mr. C. M. Davies.

On Monday the 14th June, at the Indigo Factory of John Birch, Esq. near Kishnaghur, Lieut. George Cowley Tudor, 2d Batt. 25th Regt. Native Infantry.

On Tuesday the 15th June, at Chandernagore, Monsieur Le Mort.

At Benares, on the 10th June, Edward Robert, youngest Son of Thomas Yeld, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station—aged six months and a half.

At Delhi, on the 14th of February last, Ensign Blenkins, 1st Batt. 16th Regt. Native Infantry—occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At the Mount, (Madras,) on Thursday the 3d June, the Lady of Colonel Robert Bell, commanding at that Station.

At Bellary, on the 19th of May, Lieut. St. George Ferns, of the 2d Batt. 13th Regt. Native Infantry.—It will be satisfactory to his friends and acquaintances, to know, that this worthy character experienced at the last hours of his existence the full effect of his admirably spent life. He remained perfectly sensible as long as he had the power of speech—and having taken leave of his family and the friends who were about him with the same composure that a man would, who was setting out on a long journey, he departed this life a few hours after, deeply regretted by all who knew him, both Natives and Europeans, the particular friends, and intimate acquaintance of this young man being those to whom his superior qualities were best known, are those who are best judges of the loss Society has sustained in his death.

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1813.

...MENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

...E OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

...edings at some lenght took place ...se of the Borthwick Peerage.

Marquis Wellesley presented a ... which he observed was signed ... 10,000 names, from certain mer... manufacturers, ship-owners, &c. ...y and port of London, praying ...trade with the East Indies might ... to be carried on after its present ...Laid on the table.

Grenville presented a petition ...rtain inhabitants of Bristol, in ...f the Catholic Claims.—Ordered ... the table.

EAST INDIA QUESTION.

Grenville then said, he understood ...w minutes before he entered the ...a Noble Friend of his had present... ...ition from a very numerous and ...ble body of men, praying that no ...on might be made in the trade to ...s now conducted, and he wished to ...at opportunity of saying a few words ...most important question:-important, ...y as it went to decide what were to ...future commercial relations of the ...y with its immense possessions in the ...at incomparably more so, as it in... the happiness of forty millions of ... who were now subjected to the ... crown. Whatever views might ...ertained with regard to financial ...s, or commercial advantages, he ...re that a British Parliament must ...er its duty on such points, as subor... to the still more awful charge of ...ing for the happiness and good ...ment of the millions of people who ...ed our Indian Empire. Parliament ...ow called upon to decide *de nove* on ...verment of these extensive posses... but it was not without much expe... of the past, while at the same time a ...lead of light had been cast upon these ...s, by a most enlightened body of who were servants of the East India ...ny. Parliament were called upon ...y that experience, and that light, great question which would come ...them,—into the particulars of which ...uld not enter at present, but should generally, that it involved in it the ...overnment of India, its police, the ...istration of justice, and the collection ... revenue,—on all which topics a ...deal still remained to be done for the ...vement of that country. The Re... which had been laid before the other ... of Parliament afforded considerable ...ation on all these points. There ...e question, however, of immense ...tance, which he could not omit ...ving was peculiarly a matter for ...onsideration of Parliament. What ...now meant, was the mode of ...ting the land revenue of India. ... the moment when the foundations ...ur Empire were laid in the East ... the year 1784, there had prevailed ...eatest confusion and misery, arising ... the false and fluctuating measures ...ed for the collection of the land ...ue in India. He never remembered ...ment of greater political irritation and ...t than in 1784; and yet all parties ... at that time agreed in the principle, ... fixed tenure of possession should be ... to the proprietors of the soil in ...; and a revenue raised from them ...hould be fixed and permanent, not ...ating from year to year. Seldom, ...fore, had he read any thing with ... pain, than a passage in one of the ...eports to the other House, which ...d to doubt, whether these principles ... be applied to our more recent ...orial acquisitions in the East. He ...ght that these points had been ...tively settled in 1784; and it ...ished him to learn, from this Report, ...he Court of Directors had send out ...uctions directing their Civil Servants ...e in no haste to introduce these arrange... ...ts into the newly-acquired territories. ...hoved Parliament, therefore, well to ...ider, whether they would sanction ...ystem of 1784, which was introduced ... India by that good and great man, ... Cornwallis; or whether they would ...t the new ideas that were broached ...e Report. He derived great gratifica... ...from having had a small share in ...ning the sanction of Parliament to ... part of the settlement of 1784; and he ... still higher satisfaction arising from ...excellent effects which it had produced. From all that he had ever read, or studied, on the subject of Legislation, it was difficult for him to conceive that a greater blessing could be conferred on any country, than by giving a fixed property in the soil to those who cultivate it, and by rendering the land-revenue fixed and permanent, not depending for its amount on the event of a more or less favourable crop. Of all the detestable modes of taxation that had ever been adopted, that was the most pernicious which made the amount of the tax on land depend upon the supposed ability of the landholder, according to the variations of the season from year to year. He begged leave also to remind the House of another question of vital importance; he now adverted to the military system established in India,—that instrument by which our possessions had been acquired, and were defended; and the least alteration in which, if impolitic, might break in pieces that empire so as not to leave a wreck behind. It would be readily acknowledged that this was a subject of the utmost delicacy, and required the most serious attention of Parliament.

He came next to the commercial monopoly possessed by the Company, and the defence of which was rested on the character and manners of the inhabitants of India; though the Company's demands went still farther, even to a monopoly of the China trade, and of the commerce of those islands in the Indian ocean which had been lately acquired, and which might become, as they had been to other nations, one of the most abundant sources of commercial prosperity. The Company also claimed a confirmation of their monopoly of trade with the whole western coast of America. Surely few men were so inattentive to the passing events in South America, as not to perceive, with something approaching to a moral certainty, that whatever other revolutions might take place in that vast Continent, its ports, at least, would not long continue to be shut to the commerce of the world. Could we, then, consent to debar our own subjects from that commerce, which would be laid open to all the world beside? He spoke not only of the direct trade to these extensive regions, but also of the trade which might be carried on between Western America and our Indian possessions; with regard to which he would observe, that no two countries were ever better adopted for beneficial intercourse; yet, strange to say, the Company demanded that our merchants should be excluded from this mutual commerce, while it was laid open to Foreigners of every description. The policy pursued by this country towards India had been different from that adopted with regard to our other Colonial possessions. The trade of the latter was exclusively confined to this country, while it had been our policy to encourage foreigners to trade with India, well knowing that the flourishing state of that country naturally promoted our own prosperity. India, therefore, was thrown open to foreigners, while our own merchants were excluded. Undoubtedly the advocates for monopoly were entitled to state to the House, all the facts and reasonings on which their claims were founded; but he felt bound to say, that all the convictions of his mind were completely in favour of the ideas which had been adopted by Government. There was not a particle of doubt in his mind, that their principles were correct in recommending that the trade to India should be thrown open to our merchants; and they should have every degree of assistance and support from him in this measure which his feeble efforts could afford. It was a doubt with him, indeed, whether the salutary views of Ministers might not be executed to an ampler extent; but he should confine himself to asking now, whether this great question would be brought before their Lordships at an early period; because if the resolutions submitted to the other House should lead to discussion and enquiry, it was more than probable that the same must take place here. If Ministers, therefore, could assist the House by submitting the form of their resolutions, it would furnish a clue to guide their Lordships in future enquiries. He had also to express his confident expectation, that ample time and opportunity would be given for investigation.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his coincidence with the Noble Lord, on many of the points to which he had adverted; but should at present confine himself to a few words on the course of preceeding which might be adopted. He must observe, that the first introduction of the Resolutions before the other House of Parliament, could not properly be construed into any slight or neglect of this. In almost all great questions it had been usual first to introduce the business in one House: this had been the case in the discussion of the articles of union with Ireland, and of the Irish propositions in 1782. But certainly it was not the intention of Ministers to bring forward the subject in the shape of a Bill, but in the form of Resolutions applying to every branch of this important question, each of which Resolutions would thus be submitted to separate investigation. It was also the intention of Government to institute the proceedings in the other House of Parliament, though he had no hesitation in saying, that some mode might be adopted by which they might obtain the simultaneous consideration of their Lordships, particularly if an enquiry, and the examination of evidence, should be found necessary. A few days only would elapse before a Noble Friend of his submitted the Resolutions to the consideration of the House of Commons; and as their Lordships must be aware how strongly Government differed in opinion from the East India Company, and also in some points from other parties concerned, the statement of those opposite modes of thinking might be most advantageously obtained in another place.

Marquis Wellesley observed, that the answers to the most material parts of his Noble Friend's Speech, as to the course of proceeding were highly satisfactory. It was desirable that the subject should, in the first instance, be submitted to both Houses in separate propositions, so as to take the sense of Parliament upon the leading principles, upon which they should afterwards legislate. It was also desirable, that in case the inquiries went into any length, a simultaneous proceeding in both Houses should be instituted; and this, too, if he understood the Noble Earl opposite correctly, was also conceded, with such a reservation as prudence naturally suggested. The question was certainly a most complicated one in its nature, and not to be determined solely on abstract commercial principles. Every commercial question involved a question of government, and, as had been justly observed by his Noble Friend, the happiness of many millions of people in India. The subject must also be discussed with a view to the nature of our Constitution at home. It was incumbent on their Lordships, therefore, before they came to a decision on any one question, to see that they understood the whole bearing of the subject. The monopoly of the East India Company ought not to be considered merely as a monopoly independent of other considerations but as one connected with the most important question of Government: and on the other hand, it ought not to be taken for granted, that much improvement might not, in perfect consistency with the present plan of governing India, be introduced into the management and control of the East Indies, and in the extension of the East India trade. The whole of the subject must be taken together, in order to see what it might be wise to retain, what to alter, and what to concede to the general commerce of the country, without compromising other more important points. He thought it right to state these qualifications to the observations of his Noble Friend, than whom he knew nobody more capable of forming a sound judgment on the subject. With regard to the permanent settlement of landed property in India, he believed that no greater boon had ever been conferred on any country; and when his Noble Friend mentioned Lord Teignmouth,—a name not to be pronounced without exciting sentiments of veneration and affection, as having so large a share in carrying that plan into execution,—his Noble Friend would also probably admit, that much of the ultimate beneficial effects of that measure were produced by the wise and cautious course of proceeding adopted by Lord Teignmouth, his knowledge of the tenures and customs of India, and of the most proper times for bringing the measure into operation. Had it not been so wisely and cautiously applied, it would not have been so advantageous in its results. As to the measure itself, he protested that there was no act of his life upon which he looked back with more sincere satisfaction than at the share which he himself had in extending it to the Settlements and Fort St. George, and other places which had fallen to us. But even there, he thought that delay, caution, and enquiry, might have been necessary; and though be had been anxious to extend the measure in question without delay, he now believed that the sentiments which prevailed in other quarters among persons with whom he had often differed, were a proper correction of his opinions: but he agreed, that in the Report of the House of Common's Committee, there was something which militated against the extension of the principle of the permanent settlement to places where it had never before been established. Upon the whole, he again wished to impress on their Lordships' minds the necessity of understanding the subject in all its bearings, before they decided upon any single question.

Lord Grenville said, that his Noble Friend must have misunderstood him on the subject of the permanent settlement. He thought his Noble Friend must know him too well to imagine that he could ever wish that the extension of the system should be adopted upon hasty and undigested views. Whether his Noble Friend or the Directors were right or wrong in the instance to which his Noble Friend had adverted, he did not at present consider. He did not oppose whatever caution, delay, and inquiry the nature of the subject might require; but what he said was, that the faith of the British Government was, or ought to be, pledged, that the system should be adopted as soon as it could be conveniently applied. But now he learnt that a Report had been made by a Committee of the House of Commons, which appeared to set aside the whole principle of the permanent settlement, and to form some evidence of an intention to keep the inhabitants of our lately acquired Indian dominions under the lash of the Collector—to preserve the worst feature of Mahometan tyranny, instead of extending to them the advantages of British Government. This Report quoted, he hoped incorrectly, two dispatches to the Directors, in which, in terms light, indeed, when compared with the magnitude of the subject, they stated, "that they were in no hurry to establish the permanent settlement." What he meant to say was this, that the Legislature should declare, in opposition to the words of these dispatches, that consistently with all necessary caution and inquiry, it was in a hurry to extend the advantages of the permanent settlement.—Adjourned.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING EVENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

JANUARY.

2. Messrs. Boldero, bankers stopt payment.

4. Accounts of melancholy shipwrecks received—of the Hero, St. George, &c. in the Baltic.

7. The sixth Session of the 4th Parliament of the United Kingdom commenced, the Prince Regent's Speech for opening the Session being delivered by Commission.

18. Mr. Walsh tried at the Old Bailey for stealing bank-notes from the Solicitor General.

20. Intelligence received of the final reduction of the Island of Java.

23. A comparative statement published of the population of Great Britain, as exhibited in the Census taken in the year 1801, and at the close of 1811, from which it appeared, that in the short space of ten years there had been an increase of nearly one-sixth.

28. Intelligence received of Lord Wellington having commenced the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

31. Intelligence arrived of the capture of the French frigate Pomone, of 44 guns, by the English frigate the Active.

FEBRUARY.

4. The fall of Valencia announced, as well as the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo.

23. The Prince Regent declared, in a note to Mr. Ponsonby, that the Catholic claims should not, in future, be discussed by his Ministers as an ordinary Government question.

24. Lord Castlereagh appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Lord Liverpool, who had succeeded the Marquis Wellesley.

25. Intelligence received of the abdication of the King of Sicily, and of the Hereditary Prince having been appointed Vicar-General.

MARCH.

2. Intelligence received of French troops having entered Swedish Pomerania.

3. Mr. Brougham moved in the House of Commons for a Committee to inquire into the State of Trade, particularly with reference to the Orders in Council; but the motion was lost by a majority of 72, there being—Ayes 144—Noes 216.

5. Mr. Walsh expelled the House of Commons.

18. Died, John Horne Tooke.

23. French armies march towards Prussian Poland.

APRIL.

2. The siege of Badajoz commenced.

6. The French make a desperate sally from Badajoz, and are repulsed with great slaughter.

— The Earl of Buckinghamshire appointed President of the Board of Control.

11. Alarming disturbances in the town of Manchester.

13. Midnight riots in Leeds and its vicinity.

17. Disturbances in the market-place of Sheffield.

24. Intelligence received that Badajoz is stormed and taken by the Earl of Wellington.

— Accounts of the capture of Seville by Ballasteros.

28. The Thanks of both Houses of Parliament given to the Earl of Wellington, and the officers and men under his command, for their unparalleled bravery in the storming of Badajoz.

29. Ministers consent to refer the Petitions, praying for the Repeal of the Orders in Council, to a Committee of the whole House.

MAY.

2. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by Spiranski, his private Secretary, and French emissaries.

4. Arrival of a French flag of truce.

— Fresh riots in Lancashire.

7. The Rivoli, French ship, of 84 guns, taken, after a gallant action, by the Victorious, of 74 guns.

11. Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by J. Bellingham.

13. Both Houses of Parliament resolve to bestow an ample provision on the widow and children of the murdered Minister.

14. An annuity of 2000l. granted to Mrs. Perceval, and 50,000l. granted in total to her children.

15. The Americans lay an embargo on British vessels.

16. The House of Commons resolve to petition the Prince Regent to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Spencer Perceval.

— Bellingham convicted of the murder of Mr. Perceval.

19. Bellingham executed.

20. Intelligence arrives of Bonaparte's Journey northward to assume the command of the army collected to act against the Russians.

22. A motion carried in the House of Commons by a majority of four, praying the Prince Regent to form an Administration calculated to gain the confidence of the country.

25. Commencement of hostilities between the Russians and the French on the banks of the Wysa.

— The American Congress prohibit importation from their own ports during the embargo on British vessels.

29. Two French frigates and a brig destroyed at the entrance of L'Orient by the Northumberland man of war.

JUNE.

3. The French Army passes the Vistula.

5. The bridge and important batteries of Almarez destroyed by General Hill.

9. The Earl of Liverpool commanded by the Regent to assume the office of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.

17. On the motion of Mr. Brougham, Ministers consent to suspend for a limited time the British Orders in Council, so far as concerns America.

23. Public revocation of the Orders in Council, so far as regards the United States of America.

— Volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent's.

30. Mrs. Siddons takes a final farewell of the Stage.

JULY.

15. The first and second Bulletin of the Grand French army received; the former dated Gumbinnen, June 20; the latter Wilkowisky June 22.

16. The third Bulletin of the Grand French Army received, dated June 26, at which place Napoleon passed the Niemen into the Russian territory.

22. Battle of Salamanca.

— The Count and Countess D'Antraigues are murdered by their own servant, a Piedmontese, as they are proceeding to their own carriage, at Barnesterrace, Surrey. The murderer immediately after shot himself.

25. The fourth and fifth Bulletins of the French army are received, dated June 30th, and July 6th, from Wilna, which place was entered by the French on the 28th ultimo.

31. Dispatches from Mr. Thornton, transmitting Treaties of Peace, signed at Orebro on the 18th July, between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

AUGUST.

3. The sixth French Bulletin, dated Wilna, July 11th, is received.

6. The Seventh Bulletin of the Grand French Army is received, dated Wilna, July 16.

11. The Eighth Bulletin of the Grand French Army announces the evacuation of the intrenched camp at Drissa by the Russians, and the passage of the Dwina by the French, on the 20th July.

12. Madrid entered by the Marquis Wellington, 22d July.

13. The Ninth French Bulletin, dated July 25th, states the capture of Mohilow, on the 20th of the same month, by Marshal Davoust.

20. Mr. Foster, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States, returns to London, in consequence of the American declaration of War.

23. The Tenth and Eleventh French Bulletins are received, the former dated the 31st July, the latter the 4th August, stating the occupation of Witepsk on the 28th July, and claiming victories at the battles of Mohilow and Ostrowno.

25. The siege of Cadiz raised by the French.

27. The Twelfth French Bulletin is received, dated Witepsk, Aug. 7th, and stating the capture of Dunabergh on the 1st of the same month.

28. Meeting at Abo, in Finland, between the Emperor of Russia, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Lord Cathcart.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Arrival of the 13th and 14th Bulletins of the French Grand Army, dated Aug. 21 and 23, from Smolensko, which city was entered by the French on the 18th Aug. after a sanguinary battle.

18 The 15th French Bulletin is received, dated Slawkovo, Aug. 27.

21. The 16th and 17th Bulletins of the French Army are received; the former dated Viasma, Aug. 31, the latter Ghjat, Sept. 3, detailing the advance of Bonaparte towards Moscow.

24. Dispatches from Lord Wellington announce his having quitted Madrid on the 1st inst. and proceeded to the North of Spain.

29. Parliament dissolved by Proclamation.

OCTOBER.

3. Capture of Moscow.

— The 18th Bulletin of the French Army, containing the account of the battle of Mojaisk, received.

7. Surrender of Fort Detroit and the American Army under Gen. Hull.

8. Nineteenth Bulletin of the French army, containing an account of their entrance into Moscow, received.

12. Loss of the Guerriere, captured by the American frigate the Constitution.

— The 20th Bulletin received, with details respecting the burning of Moscow.

13. Failure of an attack on the exterior lines of the enemy's works, at the battle of Burgos.

— Proclamation, issuing letters of marque and reprisals against American vessels and property.

15. The 21st Bulletin received, stating the discovery of various articles of provisions in Moscow.

24. Arrival of the 22d Bulletin; farther discoveries of magazines escaped the conflagration.

27. Junction of the French forces under Soult and Suchet, in the Peninsula.

NOVEMBER.

2. Attempt of Mallet and other Ex-Generals against the French Government.

— Twenty-third Bulletin arrives—states the death of Prince Bagration.

7. Execution of the French conspirators.

9. Intelligence of the raising of the siege of the castle of Burgos, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry it by assault.

10. The Twenty-fourth Bulletin received, containing an account of the junction of the Moldavian army with that commanded by Tormassoff.

11. Several persons tried at Moscow for having been concerned in setting fire to that capital, by a Military Commission, appointed by Bonaparte and some of them convicted and executed.

12. Defeat of Murat near Moscow.

— Abandonment of that capital by the French.

— Polotsk taken by assault.

16. The Twenty-fifth Bulletin received, states the retreat of the French from Moscow.

18. Retreat of Lord Wellington from Madrid.

24. Meeting of Parliament.

— Removal of the Spanish Gen Ballasteros from his command.

— Execution of Lieut. Gamage for the murder of a serjeant.

28. Defeat of the American force in Canada by the troops under General Brock, and death of that officer.

— The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Bulletins received.

DECEMBER.

1. The Prince Regent opens the Session of Parliament.

4. Thanks voted to Lord Wellington, in both Houses, for the battle of Salamanca.

— The Twenty-eighth Bulletin of the French army is received, dated Smolensko, Nov. 11, in which the loss of many men by cold and fatigue is admitted.

8. A resolution for granting the sum of 100,000l. to the Marquis of Wellington, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, passes the House of Commons.

— Address on the same subject passes the House of Lords without a dissentient voice.

17. The Marquis of Sligo tried and convicted at the Admiralty Sessions for seducing seamen from his Majesty's ships.

— The Prince Regent sends a Message to both Houses, recommending to them to grant some aid to the Russian sufferers.

18. The House of Commons votes 200,000l. for the relief of the Russian sufferers.

23. The Twenty-ninth Bulletin is received dated, Molodetchno, Dec. 3 and presenting a dreadful picture of the sufferings of the French army.

— Paris Papers announce the arrival of Bonaparte in that capital on the night of the 19th inst.

29. Dispatch received at the Admiralty from Capt. Carden, announcing the capture of the British frigate Macedonian, by the American ship United States, on the 25th Oct.

The total number of Bankruptcies in the year 1812 was 1783.

BOW-STREET.

Robbery at the Post Office.—Yesterday Mr. Nares, the Sitting Magistrate, was occupied nearly the whole of the day in investigating several charges of a complicated nature of robberies at the General Post Office. The substance of the circumstances is as follows.

For some time complaints have been made at the Post-office of letters, containing bills of exchange, country notes, and Bank of England notes, being lost, and also that notes had been taken out. Every assistance was given to the parties complaining by the agents for the Post-office, but no trace could be made of the stolen property. Several persons in the Post-office were suspected, but the ground of suspicion was not sufficiently strong to take them into custody. At length some Bank of England notes that had been paid for some country bank notes which had been stolen were traced to Wm. Griffiths, the beadle and chapel-clerk of Bridewell Hospital; and although he was considered a respectable man, yet not giving a satisfactory account as to how he became possessed of them, he was taken into custody on the 21st inst. The account he gave of the notes was, that he received them from his wife, whom he did not cohabit with. It being learnt that she resided in Park-place, Kennington, early the following morning Vickery went to the house described; he was answered by a female servant, who said her mistress was at home, but not up. Vickery went to her bedroom, and found her and a man asleep in bed together, a dog in bed with them, and two dogs on the pillows asleep also; the officer soon awoke the whole tribe, when a very uncommon scene was presented: the dogs barked violently and flew at Vickery, Mrs. Griffiths went into fits, but the officer having some of the patrole at hand soon secured her and her gallant. He afterwards proceeded to search the premises, and in the bed-room where they were, he found a number of Bank of England notes. He secured his prisoners, and yesterday was the day appointed for a full investigation. The mystery was in a great measure explained by the man found in bed with Mrs. Griffiths, who proved to belong to the General Post-Office.

William Griffiths, the husband, being admitted an evidence for the Crown, his deposition was read over, from which it appeared, that he and his wife had separated in October, 1811, by mutual consent. For some time past she had applied to him to get bills and notes changed for her. On the morning of Saturday the 28th of November last, she called on him, and asked him to get her some country notes changed; he replied, that he wished all the notes were at the d—l. However, on her pressing him, and his examining them, and finding they were Worcester and Evesham bank notes, and as he had got a Newbury note to get changed, and had to go into the city, he agreed to get them changed, which he did, but not all on the same day. He took the Bank of England notes he had received for the country notes to his wife, at her house in Park-place; but was not positive that they were the identical notes he had received for the country notes, as he had mixed them with the notes he had got in exchange for the Newbury notes. He denied receiving any part of the notes, or in any way participating in the amount, for his trouble, except that he did not pay his wife so much as a separate maintenance, since he had been in the habit of getting notes changed for her, she telling him she received them from a friend.—The way his wife got money, besides what he allowed her, was by letting lodgings: the other prisoner, Henry Johns, lodged with her. At one of his interviews with his wife, at her house, when Johns was present, he told his wife he had paid her 3l. too much in their last settlement for notes he got exchanged; which Johns acknowledged they had found out after he was gone, and it was returned him. In another conversation with them, it was observed, that the person concerned with Johns, ought not to receive half the amount of the notes, as he ran no risk in getting them changed. When he got some of the last Worcester notes changed, at Robarts and Co.'s bank, in L
street, Mr. Curtis, jun. brought a
list of lost bills, and examined t
was presenting for payment. H
his notes were paid. He mentio
circumstance at his wife's, which a
to create some alarm.

Mrs. Griffiths was asked what
to say to her husband's statemen
replied, a great deal of it was tru
great deal of it was false. She re
tell whom she received the note
and denied most solemnly that sh
ed them from Henry Johns.

Johns was then brought into th
and the evidence of William Griff
over to him; he denied the statem
tive to himself.

Mr. Hope, of Pershore, in W
shire, said that on the 27th of N
last, he put into a letter differen
Notes to the amount of 155l. an
into the Post-office, directed to
Robarts and Co. Lombard-street,
count of the Tewksbury Bank.

Mrs. Hope, his daughter, corro
this testimony, and proved the n
and full description of the notes.

The corresponding clerk belon
Robarts's bank stated, that all lette
tive to the business of the house
through his hands, and no such lett
to him on the 27th of Nov. which
have been the regular course of th
nor had it since.

Several of the notes in this lette
proved to have been exchanged fo
of England notes, by William G
The Inspectors of General Post Le
liverers proved, that the prisoner
had belonged to the General Pos
about ten years; that it was custo
promote some of them to be subsorte
he being considered a very steady a
pectable young man, was made
them. He was on duty as a sorter
turday morning, the 28th of Nov
when all the letters directed to R
house must have passed through his
and at which time, in due cours
Hope's letter would have passed t
the post office. Vickery, the officer
duced a number of bank notes, wh
found in the bed room where Mrs. G
and Henry Johns were in bed tog
and they were proved to have been
exchange for the notes that ha
stolen from letters.

The prisoners were committed f
ther examination. William Griffit
discharged, on his producing two s
in 200l. each, for his appearance
Sessions to give evidence.

Extraordinary Accumulati Wealth.

A person of the name of Balldwac
died lately at Canterbury, exhibit
instance of the accumulation of
from very small beginning, in fac
nothing. He died at the age of little
than sixty, possessed of One Millio
One Hundred Thousand Pounds. H
originally a poor Boy employed t
after cows, and remarkable for di
and slovenliness; he afterwards carri
hod as a Bricklayer's labourer; at
by dint of industry and parsimony,
some assistance, he amassed money e
to build the Barracks at Canterbury,
he let to Government at the rate o
pence per week for each soldier; this
ed to him a very profitable specu
in addition to which he continued
quire Wealth in various other ways
the time of his death it amounted
enormous sum above stated.

A Cane, said to have once belon
Voltaire, was at a late auction in
knocked down for 1650 livres or 68 p
15 shillings sterling.

Lately, six hundred Snakes were dis
at Boltham, near Lincoln, they were
in some old Manure lying in one of the
The parish according to immemorial
gave a half penny for each of the old
and a farthing for every young one.

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